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PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service Retrieval Interface

To retrieve data, select the time period and output format options and check all the currencies you would like to include in the output. Then click on the "retrieve" button. This archive only contains historic exchange rate data until yesterday. Consult the <u>data availability chart</u> on the time periods for which data are available.

Exchange rates are vis-à-vis the Canadian Dollar.

Quotation	Time Period	Output Format
 volume notation e.g., \(\frac{\pmathbf{x}}{\pmathbf{s}}\), \(\frac{\pmathbf{x}}{\pmathbf{s}}\). price notation e.g., \(\frac{\pmathbf{s}}{\pmathbf{x}}\) 	Start Date: 1	Format: plain Table Transposition Day / Currency Country identification: ISO codes
	Currencies	
□ American Dollars □ Angolan Kwanzas □ Argentinian Pesps □ Australian Dollars □ Bahamian Dollars □ Barbados Dollars □ Belgian Francs □ Bermudian Dollars □ Brazilian Reals □ British Pounds □ Chilean Pesos □ Chinese Renmimbi □ Czech Koruna □ Danish Kroner □ Dominian Rep. Pesos □ Dutch Guilders □ East Caribbean Dollars □ Egyptian Pounds □ European Currency Units □ Finnish Markka □ French Francs □ German Marks □ Greek Drachmas	Guatemalan Quetzales ☐ Haitian Gourdes ☐ Honduran Lempiras ☐ Hong Kong Dollars ☐ Hungarian Forint ☐ Icelandic Krona ☐ Indian Rupees ☐ Indonesian Rupiah ☐ Irish Punt ☐ Israeli New Shekels ☐ Italian Lira ☐ Jamaican Dollars ☐ Japanese Yen ☐ Jordanian Dinars ☐ Kenyan Schillings ☐ Malawi Kwachas ☐ Malaysian Ringgit ☐ Mexican New Pesos ☐ Mozambique Meticals ☐ Nigerian Nairas ☐ Nigerian Nairas ☐ Norwegian Kroner ☐ Pakistani Rupees ☐ Peruvian New Soles	☐ Philippines Pesos ☐ Polish Zloty ☐ Portugese Escudo ☐ Russian Rubles ☐ Saudi Arabian Riyal ☐ Special Drawing Rights ☐ Singapore Dollars ☐ South African Rand ☐ South Korean Won ☐ Spanish Pesetas ☐ Sudanese Dinars ☐ Swedish Krona ☐ Swiss Francs ☐ Taiwan Dollars ☐ Trinidad and Tobago Dollars ☐ Turkish Lira ☐ Venezuelan Bolivar Commodities ☐ Gold Ounce (New York) ☐ Silver Ounce (New York) ☐ Platinum Ounce (New York)

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PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service Retrieval Interface

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NEW! Exchange rates are vis-à-vis the selected base currency.

The original data are all vis-à-vis the Canadian Dollar. There is a loss of accuracy in using other base currencies, and differences to other spot markets may occur due to differences in trading dates and time, and imperfect arbitrage.

Quotation	Time Period	Output Format
O volume notation e.g., \(\frac{4}{5}\), \(\frac{1}{5}\). O price notation e.g., \(\frac{5}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{5}\).	Start Date: 1	Format: plain Table Transposition Day / Currency Country identification: ISO codes
	Base Currency	
Canadian DollarsGerman Marks	O American Dollars O Japanese Yen	O British Pounds O French Francs
	Currencies	
☐ American Dollars ☐ Argentinian Pesos ☐ Australian Dollars ☐ Austrian Schillings ☐ Bahamian Dollars ☐ Barbados Dollars ☐ Belgian Francs ☐ Bermudian Dollars ☐ Brazilian Reals ☐ British Pounds ☐ Chilean Pesos ☐ Chinese Renmimbi ☐ Czech Koruna ☐ Danish Kroner ☐ Dutch Guilders	☐ Greek Drachmas ☐ Hong Kong Dollars ☐ Hungarian Forint ☐ Icelandic Krona ☐ Indian Rupees ☐ Indonesian Rupiah ☐ Irish Punt ☐ Israeli New Shekels ☐ Italian Lira ☐ Jamaican Dollars ☐ Japanese Yen ☐ Jordanian Dinars ☐ Malaysian Ringgit ☐ Mexican New Pesos ☐ New Zealand Dollars	 □ Russian Rubles □ Saudi Arabian Riyal □ Special Drawing Rights □ Singapore Dollars □ South African Rand □ South Korean Won □ Spanish Pesetas □ Sudanese Dinars □ Swedish Krona □ Swiss Francs □ Taiwan Dollars □ Thai Baht □ Trinidad and Tobago Dollars □ Turkish Lira □ Venezuelan Bolivar

☐ Egyptian Pounds ☐ European currency unit ☐ Finnish Markka ☐ French Francs ☐ German Marks	 □ Norwegian Kroner □ Pakistani Rupees □ Philippines Pesos □ Polish Zloty □ Portugese Escudo 	Commodities ☐ Gold Ounce (New York) ☐ Silver Ounce (New York) ☐ Platinum Ounce (New York)	
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PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service Data Availability Chart

as of November 13, 1996

ISO 4217	Currency	First Date	Data Points	Мар
USD	American Dollars	1971/01/04	6518	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
BEF	Belgian Francs	1971/01/04	6512	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
GBP	British Pounds	1971/01/04	6512	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
FRF	French Francs	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
DEM	German Marks	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
ITL	Italian Lira	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
JPY	Japanese Yen	1971/01/04	6506	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SEK	Swedish Krona	1971/01/04	6511	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHF	Swiss Francs	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
ESP	Spanish Pesetas	1973/01/02	6012	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
HKD	Hong Kong Dollars	1981/01/02	4014	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
SGD	Singapore Dollars	1981/01/02	3457	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
KRW	South Korean Won	1981/04/13	3876	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
TWD	Taiwan Dollars	1983/10/03	3003	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
AUD	Australian Dollars	1991/01/02	1489	xxxxxx
ATS	Austrian Schillings	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
DKK	Danish Kroner	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
NLG	Dutch Guilders	1991/01/02	1489	xxxxxx
FIM	Finnish Markka	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
IEP	Irish Punt	1991/01/02	1471	xxxxxx
NZD	New Zealand Dollars	1991/01/02	1471	xxxxxx
иок	Norwegian Kroner	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
XDR	Special Drawing Rights	1991/01/02	1504	xxxxxx
CNY	Chinese Renmimbi	1993/01/04	950	xxxx
XEU	European Currency Units	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
GRD	Greek Drachmas	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
INR	Indian Rupees	1993/01/04	974	xxxx

MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
PTE	Portugese Escudo	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
тнв	Thai Baht	1993/01/04	966	xxxx
MXP	Mexican New Pesos	1993/07/07	836	xxxx
BSD	Bahamian Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
BBD	Barbados Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
BMD	Bermudian Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
CLP	Chilean Pesos	1996/02/02	193	X
EGP	Egyptian Pounds	1996/02/02	194	X
HUF	Hungarian Forint	1996/02/02	194	X
ISK	Icelandic Krona	1996/02/02	194	X
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah	1996/02/02	194	X
ILS	Israeli New Shekels	1996/02/02	194	X
JMD	Jamaican Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
PKR	Pakistani Rupees	1996/02/02	194	X
PHP	Philippines Pesos	1996/02/02	194	X
PLZ	Polish Zloty	1996/02/02	194	X
SUR	Russian Rubles	1996/02/02	194	X
SAR	Saudi Arabian Riyal	1996/02/02	194	X
ZAR	South African Rand	1996/02/02	194	X
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollars	1996/02/02	193	X
TRL	Turkish Lira	1996/02/02	193	X
VEB	Venezuelan Bolivars	1996/02/02	194	X
ARP	Argentinian Pesos	1996/08/06	68	X
BRR	Brazilian Reals	1996/08/06	68	X
SDD	Sudanese Dinars	1996/08/06	68	X
XAU	Gold Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
XPT	Platinum Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
XAG	Silver Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
CSK	Czech Koruna	1996/08/08	66	X
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	1996/08/08	66	X
AOK	Angolan Kwanzas	1996/10/15	16	X
DOP	Dominican Republic Pesos	1996/10/15	18	X
XCD	East Caribbean Dollars	1996/10/15	18	X
GTQ	Guatemalan Quetzales	1996/10/15	18	х
HTG	Haitian Gourdes	1996/10/15	18	X
HNL	Honduran Lempiras	1996/10/15	18	x

KES	Kenyan Schillings	1996/10/15	18	x		
MWK	Malawi Kwachas	1996/10/15	18	x		
MZM	Mozambique Meticals	1996/10/15	16	x		
NGN	Nigerian Nairas	1996/10/15	18	x		
PEN	Peruvian New Soles	1996/10/15	18	x		
	The PACIFIC database currently contains 69 currencies and commodities.					

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PACIFIC Home Page

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PACIFIC

Policy Analysis Computing & Information Facility In Comm

EXCHANGE RATE SERVI

provided by
Prof. Werner Antweiler
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

This service provides access to current and historic daily exchange rates t an on-line database retrieval and plotting system. Also provided is a list the currencies of the world with information on each country's exchange regime and ISO-4217 currency code. Analyses and trend projections Canadian Dollar, the U.S. Dollar, and the Euro are available as well. This dedicated to the support of academic research and teaching in the a exchange rate economics.

Current FX Rates

Today's Exchange Rates (updated each noon Pacific Time; 53 key currencies)

Supplementary Issue (about 200 countries, updated daily, but less reliable)

Real-Time Rates (via Yahoo!

Finance, for top 8 currencies)

Canadian Dollar Services

Analysis (daily)
Key Interest Rates
Trends (twice-weekly)
Noon Spot Rates (Official Quotes
from Bank of Canada)
Forward Rates (weekly)
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(via Bank of Canada)
Average 2001 Exchange Rates for
Tax Purposes (via Canada Customs
and Revenue Agency)

U.S. Dollar Services

Historic FX Rates Database

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featuring single series and comparative plots, moving averages, volatility charts, a other special features

Data Availability Chart

Currencies of the World

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European Currency Unit (EC Historic Fact Sheet

Historic Annual Average R 1948-2001 (PDF) Daily 4pm Rates (USD base) (daily from TeleRate, includes forward rates) Analysis (daily)

Euro Services

Analysis (daily)
Trends (twice-weekly)

Currency Converters

<u>Personal Currency Assistant</u> - a service provided by Xenon Laboratories

per 1 US Dollar per 1 Canadian Dollar per 1 British Pound

Other information

Links to other Exchange Rate Services on the Web

Frequently Asked Questions

ISO-4217 Currency Codes

ISO-3166 Country Codes

Julian Dates

Key Cross-Currency Rates

	USD	EUR	GBP	JP1	CHF	CAD	AUD	(M
USD		0.97093	1.5463	0.79677	0.66058	0.63609	0.55022	0.10
EUR	1.0299		1.5926	0.82062	0.68036	0.65514	0.56669	0.10
GBP	0.64669	0.62789		0.51526	0.42719	0.41135	0.35582	0.064
JPY	125.51	121.86	194.08		82.908	79.834	69.056	12.5
CHF	1.5138	1.4698	2.3409	1.2062		0.96293	0.83293	0.15
CAD	1.5721	1.5264	2.4310	1.2526	1.0385		0.86500	0.15
AUD	1.8175	1.7646	2.8104	1.4481	1.2006	1.1561		0.18
MXN	9.9816	9.6914	15.435	7.9530	6.5937	6.3492	5.4921	

Rates as of Fri 2002/10/18.

USD = U.S. Dollar, EUR = European Euro; GBP = British Pound; JPY = Japanese Yen; JP1 = 100 Japanese Yen; CH Franc; CAD = Canadian Dollar, AUD = Australian Dollar, MXN = Mexican Peso. Read vertically to find how m currency buys. For example, the first column ("USD") tells you the value of 1 USD in EUR, GBP, JPY and so on. R table horizontally you find the price of foreign currencies. For example, the first row tells you the USD price of 1 EU 100 JPY, and so on.

The exchange rate data published on this service were obtained from various Commencing December 1, 1998, noon spot rates are obtained from the <u>Bank of Canada</u> rates are stored immediately in the database of historic exchange rates shortly after th been published; this occurs at 11:30am Pacific Time (2:30pm Eastern).

Additional exchange rate data are provided daily from a variety of sources, includi closing rates for the USD for some currencies are obtained from <u>Dow Jones Telerate</u>. T posted in the U.S. section of this service.

PACIFIC makes no warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the data p This service was introduced on February 2, 1996. The earliest historic exchange rates 1971; however, for many currencies data are only available for the time period a introduction of this service (Feb 96).

Exchange rates for the IMF's <u>Special Drawing Rights</u> are derived from the five con currencies of the SDR. Note that the time series for the Euro and the ECU hav amalgamated. Prior to January 1, 1999, the Euro time series is contains ECU data.

PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service

YYYY/MM/DD	2002/10/18
ARS/CAD	2.2994

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Purchasing Power Parity

Facts and Figures

FX Home Page

PACIFIC Home Page

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FAX: (604) 822-8477

What is Purchasing Power Parity?

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a theory which states that exchange rate currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same the two countries. This means that the exchange rate between two countries equal the ratio of the two countries price level of a fixed basket of services. When a country's domestic price level is increasing (i.e., experiences inflation), that country's exchange rate must depreciated in return to PPP.

The basis for PPP is the "law of one price". In the absence of transpor other transaction costs, competitive markets will equalize the price of a good in two countries when the prices are expressed in the same curexample, a particular TV set that sells for 750 Canadian Dollars Vancouver should cost 500 US Dollars [USD] in Seattle when the exc between Canada and the US is 1.50 CAD/USD. If the price of the TV in was only 700 CAD, consumers in Seattle would prefer buying the Vancouver. If this process (called "arbitrage") is carried out at a large sca consumers buying Canadian goods will bid up the value of the Canadi thus making Canadian goods more costly to them. This process continue goods have again the same price. There are three caveats with this law of (1) As mentioned above, transportation costs, barriers to trade, and other t costs, can be significant. (2) There must be competitive markets for the services in both countries. (3) The law of one price only applies to tradea immobile goods such as houses, and many services that are local, are of traded between countries.

Economists use two versions of Purchasing Power Parity: absolute PPP a PPP. Absolute PPP was described in the previous paragraph; it ref equalization of price levels across countries. Put formally, the excl between Canada and the United States $E_{CAD/USD}$ is equal to the price Canada P_{CAN} divided by the price level in the United States P_{USA} . Assur price level ratio P_{CAD}/P_{USD} implies a PPP exchange rate of 1.3 CAD per today's exchange rate $E_{CAD/USD}$ is 1.5 CAD per 1 USD, PPP theory in the CAD will appreciate (get stronger) against the USD, and the USD v depreciate (get weaker) against the CAD.

Relative PPP refers to rates of changes of price levels, that is, inflation proposition states that the rate of appreciation of a currency is equifference in inflation rates between the foreign and the home con example, if Canada has an inflation rate of 1% and the US has an inflat 3%, the US Dollar will depreciate against the Canadian Dollar by 2% per proposition holds well empirically especially when the inflation diffe large.

Does PPP determine exchange rates in the short term?

No. Exchange rate movements in the short term are news-driven. Annotabout interest rate changes, changes in perception of the growth path of and the like are all factors that drive exchange rates in the short run comparison, describes the long run behaviour of exchange rates. The forces behind PPP will eventually equalize the purchasing power of currencan take many years, however. A time horizon of 4-10 years would be typ

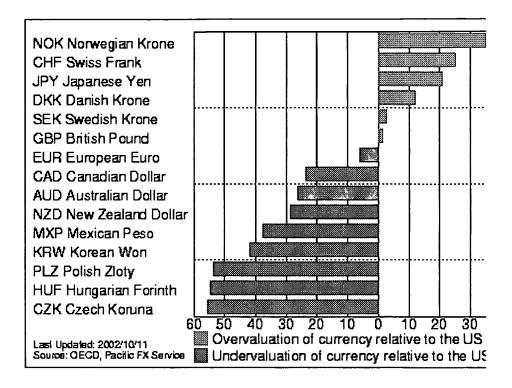
How can PPP be calculated?

The simplest way to calculate purchasing power parity between two coucompare the price of a "standard" good that is in fact identical across Every year *The Economist* magazine publishes a light-hearted version of "Hamburger Index" that compares the price of a McDonald's hamburger world. More sophisticated versions of PPP look at a large number of services. One of the key problems is that people in different countries very different sets of goods and services, making it difficult to copurchasing power between countries.

According to PPP, by how much are currencies overvalued or undervalued?

The following chart compares the PPP of a currency with its actual excl. The chart is updated periodically to reflect the current exchange rate. updated about twice a year to reflect new estimates of PPP. The PPP est taken from studies carried out by the Organization of Economic Coope Development (OECD) and others; however, they should not be "definitive". Different methods of calculation will arrive at different PPP 1

The currencies listed below are compared to the US Dollar. A green bar that the local currency is overvalued by the percentage figure shown on the currency is thus expected to depreciate against the US Dollar in the long bar indicates undervaluation of the local currency; the currency is thus e appreciate against the US Dollar in the long run.



Where can I get more information?

- OECD National Accounts.
 - The OECD publishes <u>PPPs for all OECD countries</u>. You can retrieve the PDF file <u>2001 PPP rates</u> from this site. Also available is a table with the OECD's <u>1970-200 rates</u>. This is a comma-seprated file that can be easily imported into a spreadsheet [Alternate link, XLS file; alternate link, PDF file]
- From The Economist magazine: The Big Mac Index as they put it
 world's most accurate financial indicator (to be based on a fast food
 with a ten-year retrospective on burgernomics"
 Check out the latest Big Mac index for 2001.
- Wilfred J. Ethier: Modern International Economics, 3rd edition. W. Norton & Comp., New York/London: 1995. Chapter 18, section 2 on "P Linkages" contains an excellent non-technical overview of PPP
- Kenneth Rogoff: The Purchasing Power Parity Puzzle, Journal of F Literature, 34(2), June 1996, pages 647-668. This recent survey provides an overview of developments with respect to research including the emerging consensus that deviations from PPP do damp out but only slowly, at roughly fifteen percent per year. It remains difficult to explain why the speed of convergence to PPP is so slow.
- For the more technically minded, I recommend searching the <u>EconI</u> database for recent research papers on PPP. This is a very active bra economic research, both theoretically and empirically.

Malagck Wachius

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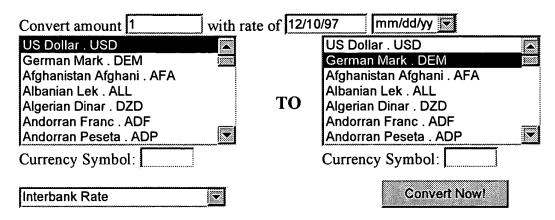
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164 Currency Converter



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Don't Miss Out the Wallet-sized Currency Table!

You can view any exchange rates among the 164 currencies for any day since 1 January 1990 through today. The currency converter is updated daily at 8:00 p.m. EST.

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 - Italian version: Cambiavalute fra 164 divise

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Foreign Exchange Protocol

What is FXP?

The Foreign Exchange Protocol (FXP) is a simple, automatic way of retrieving currency exchange rates over the Internet. Free client software is available from this page that will allow your computer to query a free server at <u>OANDA</u> and have it convert amounts from one currency to another, using OANDA's database of daily exchange rates for 164 different currencies.

Uses

- display the prices on your web page in your customer's currency
- automatically convert prices in expense reports, quotations, purchase orders, ...
- produce currency exchange rate tables and graphs
- · use in any software that needs to convert currencies

Features

- single conversions or time series
- · specify bid or ask prices
- mean, minimum, and maximum prices available
- historical rates; specify the day of the conversion from yesterday back as far as 1990 (for many currencies)
- get a list of currency symbols
- translate a currency symbol into the currency name

What is Available

The software package contains a library of routines written in C which will contact an FXP server and convert currencies. There are also a few sample programs to show you how to use the routines. There is some <u>documentation</u> for the programs and routines.

There is a <u>protocol document</u> that describes the FXP protocol, in case you want to write your own routines.

Try It Out

Here is a light hearted demonstration of a web page that uses FXP to display prices in any currency. To start the demonstration, please select the currency that you would like to see prices quoted in and press Continue:

Continue

Afghanistan Afghani	_
Albanian Lek	
Algerian Dinar	
Andorran Franc	
Andorran Peseta	
Angolan New Kwanza	*******
Argentine Peso	₹

Download the Software

Download the OANDA FXP client software.

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Foreign Exchange Protocol Specification

Version 1.1

Dave Galloway

OANDA, Inc.

October 1, 1997

Introduction

The Foreign Exchange Protocol (FXP) allows a client to obtain currency exchange rate information from server over the Internet. The protocol uses an underlying reliable stream protocol, currently TCP/IP.

The server listens for connections to TCP port 5011. This port number has not been allocated by any office body, and is subject to change.

A client creates a connection to the server, and sends one or more requests over the connection. Each requise answered by an individual response from the server over the same connection. Requests are always answered in sequence. The connection may be broken by either the client or the server. Responses that are lost due to a broken connection are not re-transmitted.

Requests and responses are transmitted using the ASCII character set. Each request consists of a number lines of text, followed by a single blank line. Each response consists of a number of lines of header text, followed by a single blank line, optionally followed by a number of lines of data, followed by a single bla line. All lines of text (including blank lines) are terminated by the two character sequence <carriage retur line feed>. This retains compatibility with the telnet protocol, and telnet can be used to send fxp request a server.

The protocol is case insensitive, and requests and responses may be sent in either upper or lower case.

Requests

Each request must begin with a line giving the protocol version used:

fxp/1.1

The protocol version line is followed by one or more request specification lines, in any order. Each reque specification line consists of a tag, followed by a single colon character, followed by a single space chara followed by a value. A specific tag may only be used once per request. Values revert to their default valu after each request.

Query: currencies

The Query line is optional, and specifies the type of FXP query. The value must be one of quote or currencies. A query type of quote is used to obtain information about the conversion rate between t

currencies. A query type of currencies is used to obtain currency symbol codes and currency name: The default value is quote.

• Quotecurrency: CAD

If the query type is quote, then the Quotecurrency line is required, and specifies the currency that the client wants to know the price of. The value can be any valid 3 letter ISO or OANDA currency cool.

If the query type is currencies, then the Quotecurrency line is optional. If present, it specifies the currency symbol that the client wants to know the name of.

• Quotecurrency: {CHF 125.75}

Optionally, the Quotecurrency line may be given with a value consisting of a left curly brace chara followed by a 3 letter currency code, followed by a single space character, followed by a floating p number, followed by a right curly brace character. This variant allows the client to specify the amo of the currency to be converted. The default amount is 1.0 units of the currency.

• Basecurrency: USD

The Basecurrency line is optional, and is used to specify the currency units used in the response. The value can be any valid 3 letter ISO or OANDA currency code. The default Basecurrency is USD.

• Date: Mon, 02 Jun 1997 13:37:56 GMT

The Date line is optional, and is used to specify the date and time to be used when retrieving the conversion rate information. The value of the date tag must be in the form specified in RFC 822, as modified by RFC 1123. The default Date value is the current date and time.

• Timeincrement: 86400

The Timeincrement line is optional, and specifies the number of seconds between adjacent convers results. The value must be a positive integer. The default Timeincrement value is 60 seconds.

• Nprices: 12

The Nprices line is optional, and specifies the number of conversion results required. The value me be a positive integer. If the Nprices value is greater than 1, the specified number of conversions will performed. The date and time of the first conversion will be given by the Date line. This date and time will be incremented for each subsequent conversion by the amount given on the Timeincrement line. The default Nprices value is 1.

• Queryid: 129

The Queryid line is optional. The value of the Queryid tag must be a single token with no embedde space or tab characters. There must be no more than 80 characters in the value. If a Queryid line is present in a request, a Queryid line with the same tag will be included in the response to that reque

• Quoteperiod: spot

The Quoteperiod line is optional. It specifies the time period used to collect the data used in the response. A value of day asks for the statistics that best summarize the entire day's prices for the Quotecurrency. A value of spot asks for the statistics that best describe the prices at the specified d and time. The default Quoteperiod value is day.

• Quotetype: bid ask max bid

The Quotetype line is optional. The value of the tag is a non-empty list of tokens, separated by sing space characters. The legal tokens are:

ask the median price desired by people willing to sell the Quotecurrency min_bid the minimum bid price min_ask the minimum ask price max_bid the maximum bid price max_ask the maximum ask price fractile_low_bid the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to pay fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_high_ask the price that 75% of the sellers are willing to accept
min_ask the minimum ask price max_bid the maximum bid price max_ask the maximum ask price fractile_low_bid the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
max_bid the maximum bid price max_ask the maximum ask price fractile_low_bid the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
max_ask the maximum ask price fractile_low_bid the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_low_bid the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_low_ask the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_high_bid the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_high_ask the price that 75% of the sellers are willing to accept
num_ticks the total number of price quotations seen during the Quoteperiod
date the date of the data used in composing the response

The default Quotetype value is bid.

Responses

Each response begins with a line containing the protocol used, followed by a single space character, follows a three digit status code, optionally followed by text that may be passed to a user explaining the status code:

fxp/1.1 200 ok

The first digit of each response code specifies the class of the response. Response codes starting with 2 specify a successful response, and such responses are followed by lines of data. Response codes starting 4 indicate an illegal query. Response codes starting with 5 indicate a server error.

Response code Possible user text explanations

200	response ok
400	bad request
404	not found
500	server internal error
501	not implemented
503	unavailable
505	version unsupported

The response code line is followed by zero or more response header lines, in any order. Each response he line consists of a tag, followed by a single colon character, followed by a single space character, followed a value. A specific tag will only be used once per response.

• Content-lines: 1

If the response code started with a 2, the response headers will be followed by lines of data. The Content-lines value will be present, and will specify how many lines of data will follow.

• Queryid: 129

The Queryid line will be present if it was successfully recognized in the request, regardless of the v of the response code. The value of the Queryid will be equal to the value given in the request.

The request headers will be terminated by a single blank line. If the Content-lines header was present the blank line will be followed by the given number of lines of data, terminated by another blank line.

If the query type was quote, each line of data will contain one value for each token given in the Quotetyp line. The values will be separated by single space characters. If the Quotetype token was date, the value v be a date string given in the standard date format specified in RFC 822, as modified by RFC 1123. For al other tokens, if the server can answer the query, the value will be a single floating point number such as:

1.2645

If the server can not answer the query, the value will be the token:

na

for "not available".

If the query type was currencies, each line of data will start with a three letter ISO (or OANDA) currency symbol, followed by a single space character, followed by the name of the currency in English. If the quotecurrency was specified in the request, the response will contain a single line containing the symbol name of that currency. If the quotecurrency was not specified, the response will contain multiple lines, or for each of the possible currencies.

Examples

The following table contains possible FXP requests and responses:

Request	Corresponding Response
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
queryid: 0	Queryid: 0
basecurrency: DEM	Content-lines: 3
quotecurrency: FJD	
date: Mon, 06 Jul 1992 12:34:44 GMT	na
nprices: 3	na
timeincrement: 172800	na
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
queryid: 3	Queryid: 3
	-

```
Content-lines: 2
basecurrency: ITL
quotecurrency: JPY
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT 15.579100
                                     15.483700
nprices: 2
timeincrement: 172800
fxp/1.1
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
quotecurrency: CHF
                                     Content-lines: 1
date: Tue, 03 Nov 1992 01:02:20 GMT
                                     0.714000
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
fxp/1.1
                                     Content-lines: 1
quotecurrency: CAD
                                     0.72270000
fxp/1.1
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
                                     Content-lines: 1
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000}
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT
                                     174.800000
                                     fxp/1.1 400 invalid quotecurrency
fxp/1.1
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT
                                     fxp/1.1 400 invalid quotecurrency
fxp/1.1
queryid: 41
                                     Queryid: 41
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT
fxp/1.1
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
date: Wed, 05 Feb 1997 01:00:00 GMT
                                     Content-lines: 3
quotetype: bid ask min bid max bid
quotecurrency: CAD
                                     0.74390000 0.74420000 0.74250000 0.74480000
nprices: 3
                                     0.74180000 0.74210000 0.73860000 0.74340000
timeincrement: 86400
                                     0.74060000 0.74100000 0.73880000 0.74210000
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
fxp/1.1
date: Wed, 05 Feb 1997 01:00:00 GMT||Content-lines: 3
quotetype: date bid ask
quotecurrency: CAD
                                     Wed, 05 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74390000 0.74420
nprices: 3
                                     Thu, 06 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74180000 0.74210
timeincrement: 86400
                                     Fri, 07 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74060000 0.74100
fxp/1.1
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
                                     Content-lines: 3
quotecurrency: FJD
nprices: 3
timeincrement: 86400
                                     Fri, 02 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70500000 0.71000
quotetype: date bid ask
                                     Fri, 02 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70500000 0.71000
                                    Sun, 04 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70550000 0.70650
date: Fri, 02 May 1997 12:00:00 GMT
fxp/1.1
                                     fxp/1.1 200 ok
query: currencies
                                     Content-lines: 1
quotecurrency: CAD
                                     CAD Canadian Dollar
```

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- About Our Currency Converters
- 164 Currency Converter (Thu, Dec 11, 1997)
- Customizable Currency Converter
- **Cheat Sheet for Travelers

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NEWS

- *OANDA releases new foreign exchange protocol.

 Free download FXP client software (currently for UNIX only).
- OANDA releases the German version of the Cheat Sheet for Travelers.
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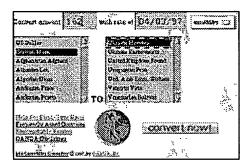
Homepage: Help: Convert Currencies

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How to Convert Currencies

[Overview] [Glossary]



Quick summary of how to convert currencies

Follow these steps to convert currencies.

- 1. Click the "Currency Converters" folder in the SiteSeeing frame, then choose the language you want **or** click 164 Currency Converter in the OANDA homepage. See <u>To find the 164 Currency Converter in the SiteSeeing frame</u>.
- 2. Choose a currency or precious metal you want to convert **from** in the left scrolling list. Click the scrolling arrows to see more currency selections.
- 3. Choose a currency or precious metal you want to convert to in the right scrolling list. Click the scrolling arrows to see more currency selections.
- 4. If you want to change the amount of the currency to convert **from**, click the text box next to "Convert Amount" and type the amount of the currency you want to convert. The default is "1."
- 5. Click the "Convert Now!" button.

Important: All currencies are listed with the name of their country first. For example, the "Peso" for Mexico is listed as "Mexican Peso."

You can also:

- change the date for the exchange rate. We offer exchange rates all the way back to January 1, 1990.
- choose another date format
- make another conversion with the same currencies
- make another conversion with different currencies

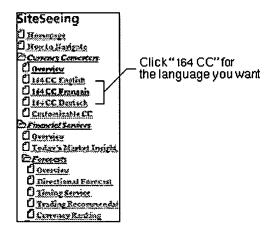
See also

- Frequently asked questions about our 164 Currencies Converter
- Understanding 164 Currency Converter results

• Currencies with few price points

To find the 164 Currency Converter in the SiteSeeing frame

The 164 Currency Converter is in Currency Converters



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The contents of the SiteSeeing frame are also displayed on the OANDA homepage.

To change the date for the exchange rate

• Click the text box next to "with the rate for" and type the new date. By default the current date is shown. You can enter any date between the current date and January 1, 1990.

To choose another date format

• Click the drop-down list box and choose a new format. By default the "mm/dd/yy" format for the US is shown.

To make another conversion with the same currencies

- 1. Click the "with amount" text box below the "New Conversion" button.
- 2. Type the amount of the currency you want to convert from.
- 3. Click the "New Conversion" button or press "Return."

To make another conversion with different currencies

Click the "New Conversion" button after the results of the conversion are shown. The
currencies you selected for the last conversion are shown at the top of the scrolling lists,

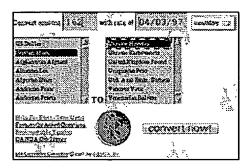
and the amount of currency you want to convert is set to "1."

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[Overview] [Glossary]



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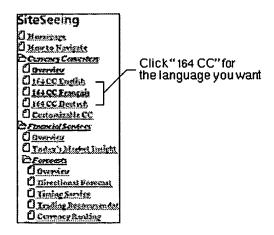
- change the date for the exchange rate. We offer exchange rates all the way back to January 1, 1990.
- choose another date format
- make another conversion with the same currencies
- make another conversion with different currencies

See also

- Frequently asked questions about our 164 Currencies Converter
- <u>Understanding 164 Currency Converter results</u>
- Currencies with few price points

To find the 164 Currency Converter in the SiteSeeing frame

The 164 Currency Converter is in Currency Converters



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Searched for http://pacific.commerce.ubc.ca/xr/data.html

29 Results

* denotes when site was updated.

Search Results for Jan 01, 1996 - Oct 18, 2002

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1 pages	2 pages	4 pages	7 pages	9 pages	6 pages	0 pages
Nov 25, 1996 *	Oct 12, 1997 * Dec 11, 1997 *	Feb 11, 1998 Feb 14, 1998 * Apr 23, 1998 * Jun 26, 1998	Jan 16, 1999 * Jan 17, 1999 Feb 09, 1999 * Apr 22, 1999 * Apr 28, 1999 Oct 03, 1999 * Oct 13, 1999 *	Feb 29, 2000 * Mar 02, 2000 * May 11, 2000 * May 19, 2000 Jun 20, 2000 Aug 15, 2000 Oct 18, 2000 * Oct 19, 2000 Dec 07, 2000	Jan 19, 2001 Feb 01, 2001 Apr 06, 2001 Jun 03, 2001 Aug 01, 2001 Oct 19, 2001	

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PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service Retrieval Interface

To retrieve data, select the time period and output format options and check all the currencies you would like to include in the output. Then click on the "retrieve" button. This archive only contains historic exchange rate data until yesterday. Consult the <u>data availability chart</u> on the time periods for which data are available.

Exchange rates are vis-à-vis the Canadian Dollar.

Quotation	Time Period	Output Format
 volume notation e.g., \(\frac{1}{2}\)/\\$, \(\frac{1}{2}\)/\\$. price notation e.g., \(\frac{1}{2}\)/\\$. 	Start Date: 1	Format: plain Table Transposition Day / Currency Country identification: ISO codes
	Currencies	
☐ American Dollars ☐ Angolan Kwanzas ☐ Argentinian Pesps ☐ Australian Dollars ☐ Austrian Schillings ☐ Bahamian Dollars ☐ Barbados Dollars ☐ Belgian Francs ☐ Bermudian Dollars ☐ Brazilian Reals ☐ British Pounds ☐ Chilean Pesos ☐ Chinese Renmimbi ☐ Czech Koruna ☐ Danish Kroner ☐ Dominian Rep. Pesos ☐ Dutch Guilders ☐ East Caribbean Dollars ☐ Egyptian Pounds ☐ European Currency Units ☐ Finnish Markka ☐ French Francs ☐ German Marks ☐ Greek Drachmas	Guatemalan Quetzales ☐ Haitian Gourdes ☐ Honduran Lempiras ☐ Hong Kong Dollars ☐ Hungarian Forint ☐ Icelandic Krona ☐ Indian Rupees ☐ Indonesian Rupiah ☐ Irish Punt ☐ Israeli New Shekels ☐ Italian Lira ☐ Jamaican Dollars ☐ Japanese Yen ☐ Jordanian Dinars ☐ Kenyan Schillings ☐ Malawi Kwachas ☐ Malawi Kwachas ☐ Malaysian Ringgit ☐ Mexican New Pesos ☐ Mozambique Meticals ☐ New Zealand Dollars ☐ Nigerian Nairas ☐ Norwegian Kroner ☐ Pakistani Rupees ☐ Peruvian New Soles	 □ Philippines Pesos □ Polish Zloty □ Portugese Escudo □ Russian Rubles □ Saudi Arabian Riyal □ Special Drawing Rights □ Singapore Dollars □ South African Rand □ South Korean Won □ Spanish Pesetas □ Sudanese Dinars □ Swedish Krona □ Swiss Francs □ Taiwan Dollars □ Thai Baht □ Trinidad and Tobago Dollars □ Turkish Lira □ Venezuelan Bolivar Commodities □ Gold Ounce (New York) □ Silver Ounce (New York) □ Platinum Ounce (New York)

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NEW! Exchange rates are vis-à-vis the selected base currency.

The original data are all vis-à-vis the Canadian Dollar. There is a loss of accuracy in using other base currencies, and differences to other spot markets may occur due to differences in trading dates and time, and imperfect arbitrage.

Quotation	Time Period	Output Format
O volume notation e.g., \(\frac{4}{5}\), \(\frac{1}{5}\). O price notation e.g., \(\frac{5}{4}\) \(\frac{1}{5}\).	Start Date: 1	Format: plain Table Transposition Day / Currency Country identification: ISO codes
	Base Currency	
Canadian DollarsGerman Marks	O American Dollars O Japanese Yen	O British Pounds O French Francs
☐ American Dollars ☐ Argentinian Pesos ☐ Australian Dollars ☐ Austrian Schillings ☐ Bahamian Dollars ☐ Barbados Dollars ☐ Belgian Francs ☐ Bermudian Dollars ☐ Brazilian Reals ☐ British Pounds ☐ Chilean Pesos ☐ Chinese Renmimbi ☐ Czech Koruna ☐ Danish Kroner ☐ Dutch Guilders	☐ Greek Drachmas ☐ Hong Kong Dollars ☐ Hungarian Forint ☐ Icelandic Krona ☐ Indian Rupees ☐ Indonesian Rupiah ☐ Irish Punt ☐ Israeli New Shekels ☐ Italian Lira ☐ Jamaican Dollars ☐ Japanese Yen ☐ Jordanian Dinars ☐ Malaysian Ringgit ☐ Mexican New Pesos ☐ New Zealand Dollars	 □ Russian Rubles □ Saudi Arabian Riyal □ Special Drawing Rights □ Singapore Dollars □ South African Rand □ South Korean Won □ Spanish Pesetas □ Sudanese Dinars □ Swedish Krona □ Swiss Francs □ Taiwan Dollars □ Thai Baht □ Trinidad and Tobago Dollars □ Turkish Lira □ Venezuelan Bolivar

☐ Egyptian Pounds ☐ European currency unit ☐ Finnish Markka ☐ French Francs ☐ German Marks	 □ Norwegian Kroner □ Pakistani Rupees □ Philippines Pesos □ Polish Zloty □ Portugese Escudo 	Commodities ☐ Gold Ounce (New York) ☐ Silver Ounce (New York) ☐ Platinum Ounce (New York)
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PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service Data Availability Chart

as of November 13, 1996

ISO 4217	Currency	First Date	Data Points	Map
USD	American Dollars	1971/01/04	6518	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
BEF	Belgian Francs	1971/01/04	6512	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
GBP	British Pounds	1971/01/04	6512	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
FRF	French Francs	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
DEM	German Marks	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
ITL	Italian Lira	1971/01/04	6513	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
JPY	Japanese Yen	1971/01/04	6506	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SEK	Swedish Krona	1971/01/04	6511	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHF	Swiss Francs	1971/01/04	6513	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
ESP	Spanish Pesetas	1973/01/02	6012	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
HKD	Hong Kong Dollars	1981/01/02	4014	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SGD	Singapore Dollars	1981/01/02	3457	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
KRW	South Korean Won	1981/04/13	3876	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
TWD	Taiwan Dollars	1983/10/03	3003	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
AUD	Australian Dollars	1991/01/02	1489	xxxxxx
ATS	Austrian Schillings	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
DKK	Danish Kroner	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
NLG	Dutch Guilders	1991/01/02	1489	xxxxxx
FIM	Finnish Markka	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
IEP	Irish Punt	1991/01/02	1471	xxxxxx
NZD	New Zealand Dollars	1991/01/02	1471	XXXXXX
иок	Norwegian Kroner	1991/01/02	1495	xxxxxx
XDR	Special Drawing Rights	1991/01/02	1504	XXXXXX
CNY	Chinese Renmimbi	1993/01/04	950	xxxx
XEU	European Currency Units	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
GRD	Greek Drachmas	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
INR	Indian Rupees	1993/01/04	974	xxxx

MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
PTE	Portugese Escudo	1993/01/04	975	xxxx
тнв	Thai Baht	1993/01/04	966	XXXX
MXP	Mexican New Pesos	1993/07/07	836	xxxx
BSD	Bahamian Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
BBD	Barbados Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
BMD	Bermudian Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
CLP	Chilean Pesos	1996/02/02	193	X
EGP	Egyptian Pounds	1996/02/02	194	X
HUF	Hungarian Forint	1996/02/02	194	X
ISK	Icelandic Krona	1996/02/02	194	X
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah	1996/02/02	194	X
ILS	Israeli New Shekels	1996/02/02	194	X
JMD	Jamaican Dollars	1996/02/02	194	X
PKR	Pakistani Rupees	1996/02/02	194	X
PHP	Philippines Pesos	1996/02/02	194	X
PLZ	Polish Zloty	1996/02/02	194	X
SUR	Russian Rubles	1996/02/02	194	X
SAR	Saudi Arabian Riyal	1996/02/02	194	X
ZAR	South African Rand	1996/02/02	194	[X
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollars	1996/02/02	193	X
TRL	Turkish Lira	1996/02/02	193	X
VEB	Venezuelan Bolivars	1996/02/02	194	X
ARP	Argentinian Pesos	1996/08/06	68	X
BRR	Brazilian Reals	1996/08/06	68	X
SDD	Sudanese Dinars	1996/08/06	68	X
XAU	Gold Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
XPT	Platinum Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
XAG	Silver Ounce (New York)	1996/08/07	67	X
csĸ	Czech Koruna	1996/08/08	66	X
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	1996/08/08	66	X
АОК	Angolan Kwanzas	1996/10/15	16	X
DOP	Dominican Republic Pesos	1996/10/15	18	X
XCD	East Caribbean Dollars	1996/10/15	18	X
GTQ	Guatemalan Quetzales	1996/10/15	18	X
HTG	Haitian Gourdes	1996/10/15	18	X
HNL	Honduran Lempiras	1996/10/15	18	X

KES	Kenyan Schillings	1996/10/15	18	X	
MWK	Malawi Kwachas	1996/10/15	18	X	
MZM	Mozambique Meticals	1996/10/15	16	X	
NGN	Nigerian Nairas	1996/10/15	18	X	
PEN	Peruvian New Soles	1996/10/15	18	X	
	The PACIFIC database currently contains 69 currencies and commodities.				

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PACIFIC Home Page

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Postal Address: Prof. W. Antweiler University of British Columbia - Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration 2053 Main Mall Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z2 Canada

PACIFIC

Policy Analysis Computing & Information Facility In Comm

EXCHANGE RATE SERVIO

provided by
Prof. Werner Antweiler
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

This service provides access to current and historic daily exchange rates t an on-line database retrieval and plotting system. Also provided is a lis the currencies of the world with information on each country's exchange regime and ISO-4217 currency code. Analyses and trend projections Canadian Dollar, the U.S. Dollar, and the Euro are available as well. This dedicated to the support of academic research and teaching in the a exchange rate economics.

Current FX Rates

Today's Exchange Rates (updated each noon Pacific Time; 53 key currencies)

Supplementary Issue (about 200 countries, updated daily, but less reliable)

Real-Time Rates (via Yahoo!

Finance, for top 8 currencies)

Canadian Dollar Services

Analysis (daily)
Key Interest Rates
Trends (twice-weekly)
Noon Spot Rates (Official Quotes
from Bank of Canada)
Forward Rates (weekly)
Real-Time USD/CAD Rates (via
Yahoo!-Finance)
A History of the Canadian Dollar
(via Bank of Canada)
Average 2001 Exchange Rates for
Tax Purposes (via Canada Customs
and Revenue Agency)

U.S. Dollar Services

Historic FX Rates Database

Retrieve Data Plot Data

featuring single series and comparative plots, moving averages, volatility charts, a other special features

Data Availability Chart

Currencies of the World

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What are Special Drawing Ri

European Currency Unit (EC Historic Fact Sheet

Historic Annual Average R 1948-2001 (PDF) Daily 4pm Rates (USD base) (daily from TeleRate, includes forward rates) Analysis (daily)

Euro Services

Analysis (daily) <u>Trends</u> (twice-weekly)

Currency Converters

Personal Currency Assistant - a service provided by Xenon Laboratories

per 1 US Dollar per 1 Canadian Dollar per 1 British Pound

Other information

Links to other Exchange Rate Services on the Web

Frequently Asked Questions

ISO-4217 Currency Codes

ISO-3166 Country Codes

Julian Dates

	GBP	JP1	CHF	CAD	
3	1.5463	0.79677	0.66058	0.63609	n

Key Cross-Currency Rates

	USD	EUR	GBP	JP1	CHF	CAD	AUD	
USD		0.97093	1.5463	0.79677	0.66058	0.63609	0.55022	0.10
EUR	1.0299		1.5926	0.82062	0.68036	0.65514	0.56669	0.10
GBP	0.64669	0.62789		0.51526	0.42719	0.41135	0.35582	0.064
JPY	125.51	121.86	194.08		82.908	79.834	69.056	12.5
CHF	1.5138	1.4698	2.3409	1.2062		0.96293	0.83293	0.15
CAD	1.5721	1.5264	2.4310	1.2526	1.0385		0.86500	0.15
AUD	1.8175	1.7646	2.8104	1.4481	1.2006	1.1561		0.18
MXN	9.9816	9.6914	15.435	7.9530	6.5937	6.3492	5.4921	

Rates as of Fri 2002/10/18.

USD = U.S. Dollar; EUR = European Euro; GBP = British Pound; JPY = Japanese Yen; JP1 = 100 Japanese Yen; CH Franc; CAD = Canadian Dollar, AUD = Australian Dollar; MXN = Mexican Peso. Read vertically to find how m currency buys. For example, the first column ("USD") tells you the value of 1 USD in EUR, GBP, IPY and so on. R table horizontally you find the price of foreign currencies. For example, the first row tells you the USD price of 1 EU 100 JPY, and so on.

The exchange rate data published on this service were obtained from various Commencing December 1, 1998, noon spot rates are obtained from the Bank of Canada rates are stored immediately in the database of historic exchange rates shortly after th been published; this occurs at 11:30am Pacific Time (2:30pm Eastern).

Additional exchange rate data are provided daily from a variety of sources, includi closing rates for the USD for some currencies are obtained from Dow Jones Telerate. T posted in the U.S. section of this service.

PACIFIC makes no warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the data p This service was introduced on February 2, 1996. The earliest historic exchange rates 1971; however, for many currencies data are only available for the time period a introduction of this service (Feb 96).

Exchange rates for the IMF's <u>Special Drawing Rights</u> are derived from the five con currencies of the SDR. Note that the time series for the Euro and the ECU hav amalgamated. Prior to January 1, 1999, the Euro time series is contains ECU data.

PACIFIC Exchange Rate Service

YYYY/MM/DD	2002/10/18
ARS/CAD	2.2994

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Purchasing Power Parity

Facts and Figures

FX Home Page

PACIFIC Home Page

Prof. Antweiler

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What is Purchasing Power Parity?

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a theory which states that exchange rate currencies are in equilibrium when their purchasing power is the same the two countries. This means that the exchange rate between two countries equal the ratio of the two countries' price level of a fixed basket of services. When a country's domestic price level is increasing (i.e., experiences inflation), that country's exchange rate must depreciated i return to PPP.

The basis for PPP is the "law of one price". In the absence of transpor other transaction costs, competitive markets will equalize the price of a good in two countries when the prices are expressed in the same cur. example, a particular TV set that sells for 750 Canadian Dollars Vancouver should cost 500 US Dollars [USD] in Seattle when the exc between Canada and the US is 1.50 CAD/USD. If the price of the TV in ' was only 700 CAD, consumers in Seattle would prefer buying the Vancouver. If this process (called "arbitrage") is carried out at a large sca consumers buying Canadian goods will bid up the value of the Canadi thus making Canadian goods more costly to them. This process continue goods have again the same price. There are three caveats with this law of (1) As mentioned above, transportation costs, barriers to trade, and other t costs, can be significant. (2) There must be competitive markets for the services in both countries. (3) The law of one price only applies to tradea immobile goods such as houses, and many services that are local, are of traded between countries.

Economists use two versions of Purchasing Power Parity: absolute PPP a PPP. Absolute PPP was described in the previous paragraph; it ref equalization of price levels across countries. Put formally, the excl between Canada and the United States $E_{CAD/USD}$ is equal to the price Canada P_{CAN} divided by the price level in the United States P_{USA} . Assur price level ratio P_{CAD}/P_{USD} implies a PPP exchange rate of 1.3 CAD per today's exchange rate $E_{CAD/USD}$ is 1.5 CAD per 1 USD, PPP theory in the CAD will appreciate (get stronger) against the USD, and the USD v depreciate (get weaker) against the CAD.

Relative PPP refers to rates of changes of price levels, that is, inflation proposition states that the rate of appreciation of a currency is equifference in inflation rates between the foreign and the home confexample, if Canada has an inflation rate of 1% and the US has an inflat 3%, the US Dollar will depreciate against the Canadian Dollar by 2% per proposition holds well empirically especially when the inflation diffe large.

Does PPP determine exchange rates in the short term?

No. Exchange rate movements in the short term are news-driven. Anno about interest rate changes, changes in perception of the growth path of and the like are all factors that drive exchange rates in the short run comparison, describes the long run behaviour of exchange rates. The forces behind PPP will eventually equalize the purchasing power of currencan take many years, however. A time horizon of 4-10 years would be type

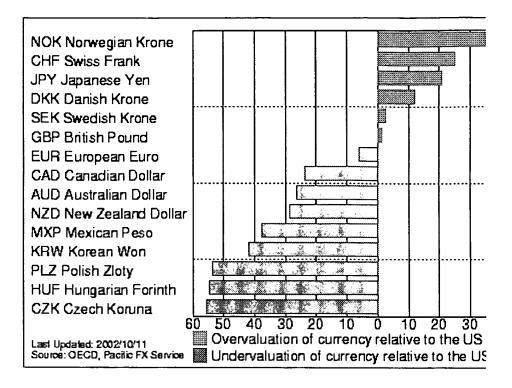
How can PPP be calculated?

The simplest way to calculate purchasing power parity between two cou compare the price of a "standard" good that is in fact identical across Every year *The Economist* magazine publishes a light-hearted version of "Hamburger Index" that compares the price of a McDonald's hamburger world. More sophisticated versions of PPP look at a large number of services. One of the key problems is that people in different countries very different sets of goods and services, making it difficult to co purchasing power between countries.

According to PPP, by how much are currencies overvalued or undervalued?

The following chart compares the PPP of a currency with its actual excl. The chart is updated periodically to reflect the current exchange rate, updated about twice a year to reflect new estimates of PPP. The PPP est taken from studies carried out by the Organization of Economic Coope Development (OECD) and others; however, they should not be "definitive". Different methods of calculation will arrive at different PPP 1

The currencies listed below are compared to the US Dollar. A green bar that the local currency is overvalued by the percentage figure shown on the currency is thus expected to depreciate against the US Dollar in the long bar indicates undervaluation of the local currency; the currency is thus e appreciate against the US Dollar in the long run.



Where can I get more information?

- OECD National Accounts.
 - The OECD publishes <u>PPPs for all OECD countries</u>. You can retrieve the PDF file <u>2001 PPP rates</u> from this site. Also available is a table with the OECD's <u>1970-200</u> rates. This is a comma-seprated file that can be easily imported into a spreadsheet [Alternate link, XLS file; alternate link, PDF file]
- From *The Economist* magazine: The Big Mac Index as they put it world's most accurate financial indicator (to be based on a fast food with a ten-year retrospective on burgernomics"

 Check out the latest Big Mac index for 2001.
- Wilfred J. Ethier: Modern International Economics, 3rd edition. W. Norton & Comp., New York/London: 1995. Chapter 18, section 2 on "P Linkages" contains an excellent non-technical overview of PPP
- Kenneth Rogoff: *The Purchasing Power Parity Puzzle*, Journal of F Literature, 34(2), June 1996, pages 647-668.

 This recent survey provides an overview of developments with respect to research including the emerging consensus that deviations from PPP do damp out but only slowly, at roughly fifteen percent per year. It remains difficult to explain why the speed of convergence to PPP is so slow.
- For the more technically minded, I recommend searching the <u>EconI</u> database for recent research papers on PPP. This is a very active bra economic research, both theoretically and empirically.

MadbackWachiud

Enter Web Address: ht	ttp://	All 👻	Take Me Back	Adv. Search	Compare Docume
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Searched for http://www.oanda.com/

173 Results

Note some duplicates are not shown. See all.

* denotes when site was updated.

Search Results for Jan 01, 1996 - Oct 18, 2002

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0 pages	1 pages	8 pages	7 pages	18 pages	121 pages	1 pages
	Dec 10, 1997 *	Jan 10, 1998 *	<u>Jan 25, 1999</u> *	Feb 26, 2000 *	Jan 18, 2001 *	Jan 27, 2002 *
		Feb 06, 1998 *	Feb 08, 1999 *	Feb 29, 2000 *	Jan 18, 2001 *	
		Feb 09, 1998	Feb 20, 1999 *		<u>Jan 19, 2001</u> *	
		Apr 19, 1998 *	Apr 18, 1999 *	Mar 02, 2000 *	<u>Jan 19, 2001</u> *	
		May 21, 1998 *	Oct 07, 1999 *	Mar 03, 2000 *	Jan 19, 2001 *	
		Dec 05, 1998 * Dec 06, 1998		Apr 08, 2000 *	Jan 19, 2001 *	
		Dec 12, 1998 *	Nov 22, 1999 *	Aug 15, 2000 * Aug 16, 2000	Jan 30, 2001 *	
		<u>DCC 12, 1000</u>		Oct 18, 2000 *	Feb 02, 2001 * Feb 24, 2001 *	
				Oct 18, 2000 *	Apr 04, 2001 *	
				Oct 19, 2000	Apr 18, 2001 *	
				Oct 19, 2000 *	Apr 18, 2001 *	
				Nov 18, 2000 *	May 03, 2001 *	
				Dec 05, 2000 *	May 03, 2001 *	
				Dec 07, 2000 *	May 06, 2001 *	
				Dec 17, 2000 *	May 13, 2001 *	
				Dec 18, 2000 * Dec 18, 2000 *	May 15, 2001 *	
				Dec 16, 2000	May 15, 2001 *	
					May 15, 2001 *	
					May 21, 2001 * May 26, 2001 *	
					May 27, 2001 *	
					May 27, 2001 *	
					May 29, 2001 *	
					May 31, 2001 *	
					<u>Jun 01, 2001</u> *	
					Jun 09, 2001 *	
					Jun 11, 2001 *	
					Jun 20, 2001 *	
					<u>Jun 21, 2001</u> * <u>Jun 25, 2001</u> *	
					Jun 28, 2001 *	
					Jun 28, 2001 *	
					Jun 29, 2001 *	
					Jun 29, 2001 *	
					Jun 30, 2001 *	
					<u>Jul 01, 2001</u> *	
					Jul 02, 2001 *	
					Jul 03, 2001 *	
					Jul 07, 2001 *	
					<u>Jul 11, 2001</u> *	

Jul 12, 2001 * Jul 13, 2001 * Jul 13, 2001 * Jul 22, 2001 * Sep 26, 2001 * Oct 10, 2001 * Oct 11, 2001 * Oct 12, 2001 * Oct 12, 2001 * Oct 13, 2001 * Oct 13, 2001 * Oct 15, 2001 * Oct 24, 2001 * Oct 25, 2001 * Oct 28, 2001 * Oct 30, 2001 * Nov 01, 2001 * Nov 03, 2001 * Nov 04, 2001 * Nov 05, 2001 * Nov 06, 2001 * Nov 06, 2001 * Nov 07, 2001 * Nov 07, 2001 * Nov 07, 2001 * Nov 08, 2001 * Nov 09, 2001 * Nov 09, 2001 * Nov 10, 2001 * Nov 11, 2001 * Nov 12, 2001 * Nov 12, 2001 * Nov 13, 2001 * Nov 14, 2001 * Nov 14, 2001 * Nov 15, 2001 * Nov 15, 2001 * Nov 16, 2001 * Nov 16, 2001 * Nov 17, 2001 * Nov 18, 2001 * Nov 19, 2001 * Nov 20, 2001 * Nov 21, 2001 * Nov 21, 2001 * Nov 23, 2001 * Nov 24, 2001 * Nov 25, 2001 * Nov 26, 2001 *

Nov 26, 2001 *

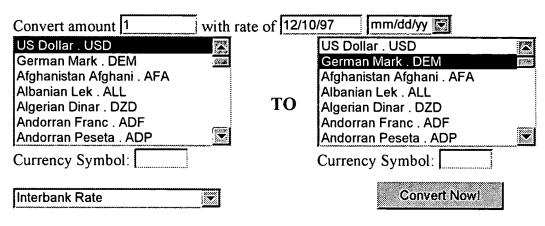
Nov 28, 2001 * Nov 29, 2001 * Nov 29, 2001 * Nov 30, 2001 * Dec 01, 2001 * Dec 01, 2001 * Dec 02, 2001 * Dec 04, 2001 * Dec 05, 2001 * Dec 05, 2001 * Dec 05, 2001 * Dec 06, 2001 * Dec 07, 2001 * Dec 08, 2001 * Dec 09, 2001 * Dec 09, 2001 * Dec 11, 2001 * Dec 11, 2001 * Dec 12, 2001 * Dec 13, 2001 * Dec 14, 2001 * Dec 15, 2001 * Dec 16, 2001 * Dec 17, 2001 * Dec 17, 2001 *

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164 Currency Converter



<u>Set Converter Preferences</u> <u>FAQ . Disclaimer</u>

Don't Miss Out the Wallet-sized Currency Table!

You can view any exchange rates among the 164 currencies for any day since 1 January 1990 through today. The currency converter is updated daily at 8:00 p.m. EST.

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Foreign Exchange Protocol

What is FXP?

The Foreign Exchange Protocol (FXP) is a simple, automatic way of retrieving currency exchange rates over the Internet. Free client software is available from this page that will allow your computer to query a free server at <u>OANDA</u> and have it convert amounts from one currency to another, using OANDA's database of daily exchange rates for 164 different currencies.

Uses

- display the prices on your web page in your customer's currency
- automatically convert prices in expense reports, quotations, purchase orders, ...
- produce currency exchange rate tables and graphs
- use in any software that needs to convert currencies

Features

- single conversions or time series
- specify bid or ask prices
- mean, minimum, and maximum prices available
- historical rates; specify the day of the conversion from yesterday back as far as 1990 (for many currencies)
- get a list of currency symbols
- translate a currency symbol into the currency name

What is Available

The software package contains a library of routines written in C which will contact an FXP server and convert currencies. There are also a few sample programs to show you how to use the routines. There is some <u>documentation</u> for the programs and routines.

There is a <u>protocol document</u> that describes the FXP protocol, in case you want to write your own routines.

Try It Out

Here is a light hearted demonstration of a web page that uses FXP to display prices in any currency. To start the demonstration, please select the currency that you would like to see prices quoted in and press Continue:





Download the Software

Download the OANDA FXP client software.

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Foreign Exchange Protocol Specification

Version 1.1

Dave Galloway

OANDA, Inc.

October 1, 1997

Introduction

The Foreign Exchange Protocol (FXP) allows a client to obtain currency exchange rate information from server over the Internet. The protocol uses an underlying reliable stream protocol, currently TCP/IP.

The server listens for connections to TCP port 5011. This port number has not been allocated by any office body, and is subject to change.

A client creates a connection to the server, and sends one or more requests over the connection. Each requise answered by an individual response from the server over the same connection. Requests are always answered in sequence. The connection may be broken by either the client or the server. Responses that are lost due to a broken connection are not re-transmitted.

Requests and responses are transmitted using the ASCII character set. Each request consists of a number lines of text, followed by a single blank line. Each response consists of a number of lines of header text, followed by a single blank line, optionally followed by a number of lines of data, followed by a single bla line. All lines of text (including blank lines) are terminated by the two character sequence <carriage retur line feed>. This retains compatibility with the telnet protocol, and telnet can be used to send fxp request a server.

The protocol is case insensitive, and requests and responses may be sent in either upper or lower case.

Requests

Each request must begin with a line giving the protocol version used:

fxp/1.1

The protocol version line is followed by one or more request specification lines, in any order. Each reque specification line consists of a tag, followed by a single colon character, followed by a single space chara followed by a value. A specific tag may only be used once per request. Values revert to their default valu after each request.

• Query: currencies

The Query line is optional, and specifies the type of FXP query. The value must be one of quote or currencies. A query type of quote is used to obtain information about the conversion rate between t

currencies. A query type of currencies is used to obtain currency symbol codes and currency name: The default value is quote.

• Quotecurrency: CAD

If the query type is quote, then the Quotecurrency line is required, and specifies the currency that the client wants to know the price of. The value can be any valid 3 letter ISO or OANDA currency coc

If the query type is currencies, then the Quotecurrency line is optional. If present, it specifies the currency symbol that the client wants to know the name of.

• Quotecurrency: {CHF 125.75}

Optionally, the Quotecurrency line may be given with a value consisting of a left curly brace chara followed by a 3 letter currency code, followed by a single space character, followed by a floating p number, followed by a right curly brace character. This variant allows the client to specify the amo of the currency to be converted. The default amount is 1.0 units of the currency.

• Basecurrency: USD

The Basecurrency line is optional, and is used to specify the currency units used in the response. To value can be any valid 3 letter ISO or OANDA currency code. The default Basecurrency is USD.

• Date: Mon, 02 Jun 1997 13:37:56 GMT

The Date line is optional, and is used to specify the date and time to be used when retrieving the conversion rate information. The value of the date tag must be in the form specified in RFC 822, as modified by RFC 1123. The default Date value is the current date and time.

• Timeincrement: 86400

The Timeincrement line is optional, and specifies the number of seconds between adjacent convers results. The value must be a positive integer. The default Timeincrement value is 60 seconds.

• Nprices: 12

The Nprices line is optional, and specifies the number of conversion results required. The value mube a positive integer. If the Nprices value is greater than 1, the specified number of conversions will performed. The date and time of the first conversion will be given by the Date line. This date and ti will be incremented for each subsequent conversion by the amount given on the Timeincrement lin The default Nprices value is 1.

• Queryid: 129

The Queryid line is optional. The value of the Queryid tag must be a single token with no embedde space or tab characters. There must be no more than 80 characters in the value. If a Queryid line is present in a request, a Queryid line with the same tag will be included in the response to that reque

• Quoteperiod: spot

The Quoteperiod line is optional. It specifies the time period used to collect the data used in the response. A value of day asks for the statistics that best summarize the entire day's prices for the Quotecurrency. A value of spot asks for the statistics that best describe the prices at the specified d and time. The default Quoteperiod value is day.

• Quotetype: bid ask max bid

The Quotetype line is optional. The value of the tag is a non-empty list of tokens, separated by sing space characters. The legal tokens are:

bid	the median price offered by people willing to buy the Quotecurrency
ask	the median price desired by people willing to sell the Quotecurrency
min_bid	the minimum bid price
min_ask	the minimum ask price
max_bid	the maximum bid price
max_ask	the maximum ask price
fractile_low_bid	the price that 75% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_low_ask	the price that 25% of the sellers are willing to accept
fractile_high_bid	the price that 25% of the buyers are willing to pay
fractile_high_ask	the price that 75% of the sellers are willing to accept
num_ticks	the total number of price quotations seen during the Quoteperiod
date	the date of the data used in composing the response

The default Quotetype value is bid.

Responses

Each response begins with a line containing the protocol used, followed by a single space character, follows a three digit status code, optionally followed by text that may be passed to a user explaining the status code:

```
fxp/1.1 200 ok
```

The first digit of each response code specifies the class of the response. Response codes starting with 2 specify a successful response, and such responses are followed by lines of data. Response codes starting 4 indicate an illegal query. Response codes starting with 5 indicate a server error.

Response code Possible user text explanations

200	response ok
400	bad request
404	not found
500	server internal error
501	not implemented
503	unavailable
505	version unsupported

The response code line is followed by zero or more response header lines, in any order. Each response he line consists of a tag, followed by a single colon character, followed by a single space character, followed a value. A specific tag will only be used once per response.

• Content-lines: 1

If the response code started with a 2, the response headers will be followed by lines of data. The Content-lines value will be present, and will specify how many lines of data will follow.

• Queryid: 129

The Queryid line will be present if it was successfully recognized in the request, regardless of the v of the response code. The value of the Queryid will be equal to the value given in the request.

The request headers will be terminated by a single blank line. If the Content-lines header was present the blank line will be followed by the given number of lines of data, terminated by another blank line.

If the query type was quote, each line of data will contain one value for each token given in the Quotetyp line. The values will be separated by single space characters. If the Quotetype token was date, the value v be a date string given in the standard date format specified in RFC 822, as modified by RFC 1123. For al other tokens, if the server can answer the query, the value will be a single floating point number such as:

1.2645

If the server can not answer the query, the value will be the token:

na

for "not available".

If the query type was currencies, each line of data will start with a three letter ISO (or OANDA) currency symbol, followed by a single space character, followed by the name of the currency in English. If the quotecurrency was specified in the request, the response will contain a single line containing the symbol name of that currency. If the quotecurrency was not specified, the response will contain multiple lines, or for each of the possible currencies.

Examples

The following table contains possible FXP requests and responses:

Request	Corresponding Response
i .	na
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok Queryid: 3

basecurrency: ITL quotecurrency: JPY	Content-lines: 2
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT	15.579100
nprices: 2	15.483700
timeincrement: 172800	
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
quotecurrency: CHF	Content-lines: 1
date: Tue, 03 Nov 1992 01:02:20 GMT	
	0.714000
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
quotecurrency: CAD	Content-lines: 1
-	
	0.72270000
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000}	Content-lines: 1
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT	
	174.800000
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 400 invalid quotecurrency
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000	-
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT	
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 400 invalid quotecurrency
queryid: 41	Queryid: 41
quotecurrency: {FRF 1000	-
date: Sat, 07 May 1994 14:29:16 GMT	>
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
date: Wed, 05 Feb 1997 01:00:00 GMT	
quotetype: bid ask min bid max bid	
quotecurrency: CAD	0.74390000 0.74420000 0.74250000 0.74480000
nprices: 3	0.74180000 0.74210000 0.73860000 0.74340000
timeincrement: 86400	0.74060000 0.74100000 0.73880000 0.74210000
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
date: Wed, 05 Feb 1997 01:00:00 GMT	
quotetype: date bid ask	
quotecurrency: CAD	Wed, 05 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74390000 0.74420
nprices: 3	Thu, 06 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74180000 0.74210
timeincrement: 86400	Fri, 07 Feb 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.74060000 0.74100
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
quotecurrency: FJD	Content-lines: 3
nprices: 3	
timeincrement: 86400	Fri, 02 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70500000 0.71000
quotetype: date bid ask	Fri, 02 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70500000 0.71000
date: Fri, 02 May 1997 12:00:00 GMT	Sun, 04 May 1997 00:00:00 GMT 0.70550000 0.70650
fxp/1.1	fxp/1.1 200 ok
query: currencies	Content-lines: 1
quotecurrency: CAD	
	CAD Canadian Dollar
	Canadian Dollar

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The Currency \$ite

Welcome to OANDA, the currency site featuring the Web's most popular <u>currency converter</u> and state-of-the-art <u>financial services</u> for currency investing. Read more <u>about us</u>. If you work with currencies, or just spend them, you'll find our site useful and, hopefully, fun.

WEB'S MOST POPULAR CURRENCY CONVERTER

- About Our Currency Converters
- 164 Currency Converter (Thu, Dec 11, 1997)
- Customizable Currency Converter
- Cheat Sheet for Travelers

TOOLS FOR FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Financial Services
 Overview
- Today's Market Insight (Wed, Dec 10, 1997)
- Currency Forecasts (Thu, Dec 11, 1997)
- * Registration

NEWS

- *OANDA releases new <u>foreign exchange protocol</u>. Free download FXP client software (currently for UNIX only).
- OANDA releases the <u>German version</u> of the Cheat Sheet for Travelers.
- Read more

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Homepage: Help: Convert Currencies

ANIDA

How to Convert Currencies

[Overview] [Glossary]



Quick summary of how to convert currencies

Follow these steps to convert currencies.

- 1. Click the "Currency Converters" folder in the SiteSeeing frame, then choose the language you want **or** click 164 Currency Converter in the OANDA homepage. See <u>To find the 164 Currency Converter in the SiteSeeing frame</u>.
- 2. Choose a currency or precious metal you want to convert **from** in the left scrolling list. Click the scrolling arrows to see more currency selections.
- 3. Choose a currency or precious metal you want to convert to in the right scrolling list. Click the scrolling arrows to see more currency selections.
- 4. If you want to change the amount of the currency to convert **from**, click the text box next to "Convert Amount" and type the amount of the currency you want to convert. The default is "1."
- 5. Click the "Convert Now!" button.

Important: All currencies are listed with the name of their country first. For example, the "Peso" for Mexico is listed as "Mexican Peso."

You can also:

- change the date for the exchange rate. We offer exchange rates all the way back to January 1, 1990.
- · choose another date format
- make another conversion with the same currencies
- make another conversion with different currencies

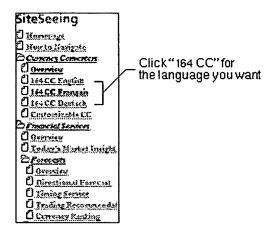
See also

- Frequently asked questions about our 164 Currencies Converter
- <u>Understanding 164 Currency Converter results</u>

• Currencies with few price points

To find the 164 Currency Converter in the SiteSeeing frame

The 164 Currency Converter is in Currency Converters



Important: If you see "Requires Javascript" in the SiteSeeing frame instead of the above contents, then your Web browser may not support Javascript or be Javascript enabled. Browsers which support Javascript include Internet Explorer 3.x and Netscape Navigator 3.x. If your browser does support Javascript then see your browser's user documentation for more information on enabling Javascript.

The contents of the SiteSeeing frame are also displayed on the OANDA homepage.

To change the date for the exchange rate

• Click the text box next to "with the rate for" and type the new date. By default the current date is shown. You can enter any date between the current date and January 1, 1990.

To choose another date format

Click the drop-down list box and choose a new format. By default the "mm/dd/yy" format for the US is shown.

To make another conversion with the same currencies

- 1. Click the "with amount" text box below the "New Conversion" button.
- 2. Type the amount of the currency you want to convert from.
- 3. Click the "New Conversion" button or press "Return."

To make another conversion with different currencies

Click the "New Conversion" button after the results of the conversion are shown. The
currencies you selected for the last conversion are shown at the top of the scrolling lists,

and the amount of currency you want to convert is set to "1."

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How to Convert Currencies

[Overview] [Glossary]



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